the language of the statesman, who is constrained to look more to the moral character of his acis, than to the devout form of his expressions Not now, through church organizations, through the force of "ecclesiasticism." so much a through the moral sentiment of the People, does Christianity influence the action of Government The Christianity of the People is somethin higher and more potent than ecclesiasticism or ecclesiastical organizations.

STATE OF THINGS IN CONGRESS.

With a large Democratic majority in each With a large Democratic majority in each
House of Congress, the Administration can
boast of little efficient support. In the case of
Commodore Paulding, it would have acarcely
been sustained but for the co-operation of the
Republicans. Its policy in relation to a per-Rapublicans. Its policy in relation to a permanent increase of the army utterly failed in hodging the views of the Cabinet, receiving only forty-seven out of two hundred and thirtyfour votes. Its great measure, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution struggles against an opposition for which it was unprepared. Four months have gone by since the opening of the session, and last Tuesday, for the first time, the Senate began

to vote upon the question. tration Senators have relied chiefly upon techpicalities and special pleading. The efforts that attracted most attention last week were those of Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky and Mr. Bell of Tennessee. Southern men, long trusted and honored by their section, they gave noble utterance to the conscience of the South against the great Iniquity. Their denunciation of the Fraud and Oppression to which the People of Kansas have been subjected was eloquent and unqualified, and they declared their uncompro mising opposition to the recognition of the Lecompton Constitution, as a thing not fit to be countenanced by honorable men of any section. Mr. Toombs deplored the position of Mr. Crittenden, and said that for himself he considered the Union a myth, and he had already calculated its value. Mr. Bell rebuked indignantly his disunion sentiments, and admonished him that the South was not prepared to make an issue of union or disunion upon this question. The speeches of Bell and Crittenden, with the demons of Wise, Walker, and Stanton, all leading Southern men, show that opposition to the Lecompton Constitution is far from being sectional. The only wonder is, that honorable men anywhere can look upon it without abhorrence. How can Southern men, with a spark of chivalric senti ment, bear to take advantage of such a series In the House, on every preliminary movemen

of frauds as have engendered that Constitution affecting the measure, the Administration has suffered defeat-first, on the appointment of a select committee of fifteen to investigate the transactions attending the formation of the Constitution : then, on the attempt of the majority of the committee (which had been cone who had voted it) to get in a one-sided ort; then on the motion to lay on the table mally on the motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georin to refer to the Committee on Territories Mr. Montgomery. In all these ases, the Administration has been defeatedno instance has it shown itself in a majority. ven in the Senate, when it attempted by an act of blind despotism to "crush out" the mihat it was compelled to retreat, and accept the erms of conducting and closing the debate prerously offered by the Republican Senators. No wonder that the Opposition in the House hould become firm and more confident every

av. It is composed of Republicans, Douglas mocrats, and Southern Americans, and umbers, it is claimed, one hundred and twenty-one votes, or eight majority in a full House. The one point of sympathy between them is. nostility to the recognition of the Lecompton Constitution. Will they continue to co-operat in this case, till they have overthrown the common enemy? Will they forget or postpone their controversies on other questions? They must do so, or this foul measure will pass. The depublicans oppose it, because it is the creaure of fraud and oppression-because it is a Pro-Slavery measure: the Douglas Democrats prose it, chiefly for the first two reasons: the South Americans oppose it, because it is a fraud and an oppression, and, while dishonoring the South, will add neither to its wealth nor power. If they continue to co-operate, the Lecompton Constitution cannot be recognised.

John Calhoun has issued a card in the Washington Star, announcing that, having been satisfied of the fraud practiced at the Delaware Crossing, certificates of election will be given to the Free State candidates, thus securing the Legislature to the Free State Party. Is there any Douglas Democrat who will be satisfied with this? How in relation to the State officers-to the Governor, who will have a veto on the acts of the Legislature? But, suppose the election of the entire Free State ticket be declared, will that cure the fraud which gave birth to the Constitution, or harmonize it with Popular Sovereignty or the right of self-government? Will that justify him in forcing upon an unwilling People, Constitution which they have already voted

As to Southern Americans, they fear that their position may subject them to misconstruction at home. Me Kennedy, in the Sena'e, cannot think of voting with Black Republicans! And pray, did not Mr. Toombs and Mr. Hale work together most cordially for the lefeat of the army bill? Did not conservative southern members act with Republicans in the case of Commodore Paulding? Mr. Kennedy, Southern American, is afraid to vote against a measure, which, it is confessed, will be of no practical benefit to the South, because Republicans oppose it? Does he forget that he is acting with Dix and Van Buren, conspicuous Free-Soilers in 1848, and still in favor of Free Ransac? Southern Americans are sticklers for the purity of the elective franchise; dethe purity of the elective franchise; decistors of fraud at the ballot-box. Where the frauds to equal those of Oxford, Kickanand Delaware Crossing? and will they sancton is, they will not." nuccistors of fraud at the ballot-box. Where are the frauds to equal those of Oxford, Kicka-100, and Delaware Crossing? and will they sanction or suffer them, because Republicans detest them? Can sensible men respect themselves who act from so paltry a policy? They are for prace and harmony. Why countenance a measure fraught with discord, civil war, and disming? What he will discord a measure fraught with discord, civil war, and disming? distining a measure adopted by James Buchan-

the pious cant of Governments, to have most to infatuation which could drive them to support do with the great concerns of nations, had far an Administration to which they are hostile, i less to with them than it has now, when the lits efforts to pass a measure, which they ad phraseology of the ecclesiastic is excluded from mit has been marked from beginning to end by fraud, looking to the admission of a State which, it is conceded, must be free, and hat already, according to the manifesto of John Calhoun, a Free State Legislature.

> THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS. The Star of last evening centains the sub-joined communication from General Calhoun the President of the late State Convention in

Kansas, announcing the result of the election of the 4th of January, for members of the Kan-sas Legislature.—Washington Union. "WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1858.

turned vote from the 'Delaware Crossing' pre manent increase of the army utterly failed in cinct, in Leavenworth county, should be rejective. Senate, and last week was voted down in the House, Mr. Faulkner's amendments, emissued without reference to the vote of that

"A month ago I was put in possession of a newspaper containing what purported to be the affidavits of the judges of election at that precinct; and, in a communication to the Union, I immediately stated that if the facts contained in said affidavits were presented to me in an authentic and reliable form, I should be governed by them in determining the result of the election in Learners were election in Leavenworth county.

"Although I have not received any reply to

The debate on the subject has been marked by great ability and spirit, especially on the part of the Opposition, who have rested their case on Justice and the fundamental Principles of Republican institutions, while the Administration Sepators have relied chiefly upon tech-

rossing' precinct.
"I regret to add, that this decision will give "I regret to add, that this decision will give the control of Kansas to a party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the Constitution and laws of the Union.

"To the following persons, elected in the several Senatorial and Representative districts of Kansas, certificates of election will accord.

He then proceeds to name the whom certificates will be given.

It will be observed that nothing is said in re lation to the election of the officers of the new State. Why not announce the whole result? So far as we can understand, Mr. Calhoun has so decided, as to put the Executive or administrative power into the hands of the Pro-Sla-

Another thing-he announced in a former should have a reply from Governor Denver to his letter asking information concerning the Delaware Crossing vote. But, he has made atle, and treats an abstract subject in an interand announced his decision, without having received any such reply. Why this change of purpose? Is it thought necessary, in order to wean back some of the disaffected Democrats?

"THE TRUTH DISSEMINATED."

A friend at Spring Church post office, Pa sending us a new subscriber, encloses the folowing circular, with the remark that it makes atements as novel to him as to us.

"WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., ---. 1858. Sir: You have been mentioned to us as one to whom we may confidently apply and as a The necessity of a party paper, published at

the seat of Government, is universally admitted to be indispensable. The American is the sentinel of the party throughout the country. her on a question of privilege; and At no other place can information in regard to the great movements of parties be obtained so subjects. well as here.

at the seat of Government, and is therefore the only channel through which the truth can be disseminated, for all the other presses in the city are in the pay of Government and do and say whatsoever their masters dictate. Witness the falsehoods and garbled statements with which the country was flooded relative to the bloody deeds of "Bloody Monday," when, for the purpose of obtaining a Demogratic majority the purpose of obtaining a Democratic majority in our Councils, citizens were brutally murde down by foreign hirslings in the pay of Government.

We call upon you, as a brother American, to tions, thus will our circulation be increased our means amplified, and the truth disseming

For terms of paper, and agencies - se

Respectfully,
CHARLES W. FENTON,
Publisher "American," Washington, D. (... This is forwarded to you at the instance of Hon. Jno. Covode."

Mr. Covode will be somewhat surprised see himself in print as the endorser of th modest and truth-disseminating announcemen which we have put in italics. As to Mr. Fet ton, he should understand that he who calumn riclation of the right of self-government — be- ates his neighbor, wilfully or thoughtlessly same it has been conceived and urged as a cannot be relied upon as to "disseminate th

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The court martial upon Colonel Sumner, Carlisle Barracks, acquitted Col. S. upon bot the charges preferred against him by Genera Harney. The court deliberated less than fiftee minutes before agreeing upon their verdic when Colonel Sumner left Carlisle for Water town, N. Y., to meet his family. He is unde orders for Utah, and will leave Fort Leaver worth with his regiment on the 19th of May. The Secretary of War on Monday examine the finding of the court acquitting Col. Sumne and dissents, on the ground that the note wa

clearly, in his opinion, a challenge.

There is much joy at the verdict of the cour among military men, but it is practically over ruled by Mr. Floyd and the President.

The intelligent Washington correspondent c the Philadelphia North American has a " pla for defeating Lecompton." He says :

for defeating Lecompton." He says:

"There is only one mode which appear plausible for compassing the defeat of Lecompton. Notwithstanding the appeals of the President, and his partial success, too, in the Senate, for an amendment declaring the right amend the Constitution, in disregard of the limitation now existing, the principal organs of opinion at the South protest earnestly against any such concession, and denounce the conjunction of Kansas and Minnesota. Following this lead, members of the House from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, have declared they would accept no compromise, and agree to no terms contemplating any such arrangement.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger

says very wisely, and at least prudently:

bers on I arris's appeal, that they voted to sus-

te consider Mr. Calhoun very essentially dam- quest of Guatemala, and the last 150 pages to aged by i remarking as follows:
"Indee , the official character of the report

"Indee , the official character of the report, and the testimony which it purports to adduce, enders it impossible for Mr. Calhoun to avoid the charge of corrupt connivance in the guilt of listlying the returns of election. It is due to be positive, and the position, and the grave duties which he has umed, that he shall vindicate his conduct in

The Rebiel.

a Prof. D. Huntington, D. D., Editor. January and e-ruary, 1858. Boston: Leonard C. Bowles. I ecount of the System of Education and of the Insti-By Vicenzo Botta, Professor of Italian Literature in the University of New York. From Barnard's Ameri-

of 1896, for 14 years Clerk of Wayne county, de-bracing many interesting facts pertaining to the first set lement and early history of the White Water Val-let. Written by himself. Revised, &c., by Isaac H. Juran. Richmond, Indiana: James Elder. 1857. We are able to give but a running notice of

nes magazines and pamphlets, which we have thus placed together. The contents of the Christian Examiner are: L. Unused Powers, which is based on Frenchtersleben's Dietetics of the Soul, and contains facts and suggestions of laterest. II. The Hindoos grouping together a variety of information gathered from liffe ent writers. III. Strength and Weakness of Popular Religion and of Liberal Christianity; an article written with ability, but we think with too bitter a spirit, that is sometimes defieien in candor, IV. Buckle's History of Civilisation, the longest paper in the number, concommunication that he should postpone a da- taining a full summary of the book noticed, cision in regard to the Legislature until he which seems to be a work of considerable resear h. V. Physical and Celestial Mechanics, fourded on Prof. Pierce's book with the same

The Universalist Quarterly has papers on to procure subscribers to the American, in your very sensible remarks on the subjects of War rest of the book relates to Paris, Florence, and third also sets forth what a true politician should be. The next three papers are chiefly historical, giving a general summary of facts on their

> Piof. Huntington's Magazine is of sterling valut. Both the editor's admirable pen as well as supervision, aided by the valuable contributions to its pages, render it worthy of its name and extensive patronage. The topics are diverkind doctrinal, practical, and devotional, relating also to common life, to art and economics, to the amily and society, and all breathe a high trial." tone and religious spirit, as well as exhibiting richly gifted intellects and genius. We should be glad to mention the contents, but have not periodical demands, however, thus much at

The account of the Public Instruction in Sardinia, too, is a pamphlet of great interest, embodying a mass of facts, by an author well qualinforms up is the joint author, with Dr. Luigi the e emer ts of prospective power and influence, the friend of civil and religious freedom ought to be acquainted. The light that is to dawn on Italy will loubtless break from her mountains. The absolute freedom of the press is secured by the Constitution of 1848, and the statements as to its operations deserve attention. The progress may be go adual of the deliverance of the coun try from the thraldom of centuries, yet, in the contest it is waging with the Papacy, religious liberty wil be entirely triumphant, and Sardinia, with Pied nont, will lead the van in the strug-

gle for a ew Italy. Judge Ioover's Memoir, with Mr. Julian's Note: and additions, though in a measure local, yet contains facts, too, of general interest, and shows the , as a member of the Society of Friends, I pti-Slavery and Peace Societies, as well as a public man and a citizen in the exercise of his suffrage, he was ever on the side of right and astice.

The three seauties. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. South-The Pelle of Washington; A True Story of the Affections.

By itrs. N. P. Lasselle. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Prother (Both of these for sale by Taylor & Maury, Weshingt n, D. C.)

It is un accessary to say more of the mer that that they are new editions of works published some time since. The former of them we relieve, bore the name of Shannonlale in it first issue. It has the charac istics of lirs. Southworth's writings. Vivid and raph c description, often too much overwrought, pictures of manners and delineated personage, many of which are doubtless partly draw a front real life, and exciting scenes, con-

stitute the staple of her tales. The second of the above-mentioned volume is well meant, but has great inequalities and defects of execution. In the new edition, reundancies should have been pruned away, and grammatical inaccuracies corrected. Mrs. Laselle aims at a high moral, and remarks are often thrown in that show her sense of the imortsince of religious truth. The conduct of the story is desultory. It is rather a series of ketches tending to an end, than a well-coneived and digested tale.

administ ation, the Democratic party, and the and subjugation of the Indians, and considers the subject of the Encomiendas, which were The co respondent of Colonel Forney's Press royal grants to persons for services "to receive says, in r ference to the vote of certain mem- and enjoy the tributes of the Indians who should be assigned to them, with the charge of tain the t peaker, but will vote finally against providing for the good of those Indians in spir-Lecomptos. Nous verrons. and defending the provinces where these En comiendas should be granted to them." This uite a fa ; abstract of the Report of the Board part of the volume, in connection with the earof Commi sioners, appointed by the Territorial ly history of African as well as Indian Slavery, Legislature of Kansas to examine into the is full of information, drawn from original ands all ged to have been committed on the sources, and deserves careful perusal. Another 4th Janus y and the 22st December. It seems large portion of the book is devoted to the Con

the Conquest of Peru. It might seem as if there could not be much that was new or adapted to the popular mind, in relation to the Conquest of Mexico and Peru, after Prescott's admirable works. But Mr. Helps states that he has not read any of these modern works, and has resorted solely to original authorities, from whom he quotes fre quently. His style is clear, compact, and yet paper, of the standing of the Enquirer, is sig- graphic. He sketches the characters and events ably; and the relation of affairs to American Slavery is a feature of the plan of no little interest to our readers.

> The volume has also many small maps, part ly in the text and partly separate, enabling us to trace the course of conquest in the geograph ical positions of one scene with another. Some of these, perhaps, for mere convenience to the reader, are repeated, precisely the same, without addition or alteration, two or more timesa thing we never recollect to have noticed in any modern publication before. It may be a mistake of the binder, but they so occur as to render this hardly probable. The volume is a good supplement to larger works, and for the reader of those, will be regarded as useful by the way of review of such portions of history a fall under its notice.

European Acquaintance; being Sketches of People in Europe. By J. W. De Forest, author of Oriental Ac-quaintance. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1858 For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

The peculiar interest of this volume centre in the fact that it brings us acquainted with parts of Europe that have been described scarcely at all before. At least nearly one-half of it is new ground, relating to Græffenberg Preissnitz's famous water cure establishment also, another in Switzerland, at Divonne, on the Lake Geneva, and a small, cheap watering place, called Bex. We have a lively series of sketches, introducing us to Preissnitz himself and many of his patients from all parts of Eu rope and abroad. The methods of cure, the various baths, styles of exercise and recreations, as well as scenes and incidents, are de estire way. VI. Review of Current Litera- too evident an attempt at wit, which makes not a few of the cases failures. The author however, has genuine humor, and keeps up hi Mod yrn Civilization; The Religion of Principle; reader's attention, by shifting his pictures, and The Man of Principle in Politics; The Hugue- presenting one after another of the oddities nots; The Protestant Reformation of the Four- that seem to have collected to try the efficacy teen h Century; Ignatius Loyola. Literary of the cures mentioned. The treatment one Notices. These are treated and discussed, of would think harsh enough to have prevented cour ie, from the point of view embraced in Univers lism, but, aside from this bias, contain been the case; and he certifies to the benefit well written thoughts, that will command the derived in his own person. The time of the assel t of others who cannot agree in that sys- events was some years since, and Priesenitz tem of faith. The first article contains some died shortly after the author was there. The

> The Bow in the Cloud, and the First Bereaven Watches, "Memories of Gennesaret,"&c. New York Robert Carter & Brothers. 1859. For sale by W. Bai

Another of those admirable volumes by this author, so recently made known to the Christian public. It embraces two works-the former a series of meditations on a passage of Scripture for every day in the month, like the sified, furnishing matter for tastes of different "Words of Jesus;" and the other is designed as a brief manual, containing " Words address ed to a mourner on the occasion of a first

Both of them have that closeners of adapts tion to the wants of the child of God and the afflicted that characterizes this author's other room to do so. A first notice of this excellent writings. He brings forth from his own expe rience the feelings of a sympathizing heart; a friend is conversing with us, who knows how we do feel and how we should feel. The language is-simple, earnest, and pointed. There is kind rebuke; there is encouragement and consola ified to furnish them, and who, as Mr. Barnard tion; and, like food that nourishes, we are in vigorated for the trials and duties of life. Drope Parola, of an elaborate treatise of 1,020 pages of balm on the wounds that need the healing on "Public Education in Germany," published remedy, so gently applied, soothe the stricke in Tarin, and "which is regarded as one of the heart. Many a mourner, we hope, may experi est works on that subject." Sardinia is a ence the benefit of the words designed for the out ry with whose character and resources, and relief of those whose pathway is darkly shaded by clouds of affliction and death.

> The Eclectic Magazine for March, 1858. New York: V H. Bidwell.

Two fine portraits-one of the late Emper Nicholas of Russia, and the other of Lord Lyndhurst, (wrongly spelled Lindhurst)-adorn this number of the Eclectic. The latter of these engravings is a masterpiece of mezzotint, by Bartain. We do not recollect of ever having seen a finer specimen, if, indeed, as fine a one before. As pendants to the former, are, an ar ticle from the National Review, on "The Character and Times of the Emperor Nicholas, full of historical interest, and, besides, a short sketch, giving the dates and incidents respect ing the distinguished subject. From the same Review is likewise given

paper of no small value on the "Hashish," or Indian bemp, embracing many curious partic ulars as to the hallucinations caused by it. The London Quarterly furnishes two able articles on "Dr. Livingstone's Researches, and " Homer and his Translators:" the Unipersity Magazine, a notice of Edwin Atherstone "Poem in Prose;" "The Handwriting on the Wall," from the Dublin University Magazine in which a number of spirited extracts are

The other articles of considerable length are Adventures in Oriental and Western Siberia from the Titan; "The Physician's Art," Dr Watson, from Fraser's Magazine; and Coven try Patmore's " Angel in the House," from the Westminster Review. These, with a number of lesser pieces, make the contents of the wellfilled pages varied and instructive. We are glad to see that the editor speaks of an "inreased number of readers "

Washington correspondent of the Richmond South writes as follows:

"I notice that some of the presses of the country are calculating the chances of the next Presidential campaign, and that the Washington correspondents, with singular prescience, are giving the points and exact results of the distant controversy. Now, I venture to assert that Mr. Buchanan will be the next President of the United States. The probability of this event is spoken of here in high quarters of in-The Spanish Conquest in America, and its relation to the History of tlavery and to the Government of the Colonics. By Arthur Helps. Vol. III. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1837. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Not having seen the previous volumes of the work, we are not so well qualified to judge as to the specess of the angeloss of the angeloss of the specess of the angeloss of the specess of to the success of the author in his general plan.

to exalted motives of patriotism, and to the united appeals of the constitutional Democrative in all parts of the country, in rescuing the

struggle, and of damage, in any event, to the passing on to Hispaniols, relates the rebellion assertion is founded on the views of distinguish. The report of the select committee of the back to the committee, under a common rule.

hope to elect to the office of President."

The President's conduct in pressing the Lecompton Constitution upon Congress may give him votes in the South, but it will not be likely to give him the requisite strength in the North to secure a new election.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

It is said that another great Anti-Lecon neeting will soon be held in New York.

It has been formally announced to those eeking, that no important diplomatic appointnents will be made till after the Kansas question shall have been settled. Judge Roosevelt is named in connection with the ministry to The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer is opposed

to the Lecompton Constitution, unless it is submitted to the people of Kansas; but it is de cidedly hostile to any provisoes attached to that instrument by Congress, particularly Pugh's, which furnishes to the ultra Abolit "which furnishes to the ultra Abolitionists of the North the very arguments for interference with our National Constitution which they have so long been in quest ef, which they dared not originate; but if the South do not repn-diate these latitudinarian views respecting Con-stitutions in general, they will find, when too late to remedy it, that they have assented to a principle which will deprive them of their con-stitutional protection; and, what is more, that for a temporary benefit, if benefit it be, they have surrendered their most vital rights and privileges."

The Richmond Whig again expresses arnest and confident hope that the small band f Southern Whigs and Americans in the Senate and in the House of Representatives will present a united and resolute front in opposi-tion to the admission of Kansas under the Leempton Constitution, with the alliances, contions, and qualifications, with which the bil on is at present clogged and em-

The Democrats of Perry, Illinois, held eeting recently, to denounce Lecompton.

A Convention of the delegates of the Ame can party of Mason county, Kentucky, was neld at Maysville, on Monday, the 8th instant. Among the resolutions passed, was the follow

Resolved, That the Americans of Mason county believe in the principle that the people of the Territories have a right to determine what shall be their domestic institutions when what shall be their domestic institutions when they ask for admission into the Union as States, and to that end we believe, that before Con-gress accepts the Constitution that is offered from a Territory asking admission as a State, it should be fully satisfied that such Constitution meets the approbation of a majority of the legal voters in said Territory."

A spirited Democratic Anti-Lecompton meet ng was held at Cleveland, Ohio, a short time since. Fourteen hundred people were pres ent-all the hall would accomm leading Democrats of the county were present. and took part in the proceedings.

The St. Louis correspondent of one of th New York journals writes as follows from Mis-

possibly arise from the course of James Bu-chanan and his Cabinet in Kansas matters, is by twenty-four, right in the wilderness, on the who came here from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with their slaves, after wearing out the soil of their farms in those States, find that their property is the most unsafe, as well as un-profitable, they can have. So they send away hundreds of slaves every little while South, selling them for gold, which accounts for so much of this commodity being in circulation in

our State.
"As each farmer gets rid of his slaves h directly becomes an earnest convert to the emancipation cause, and forgets all the argu-ments he used before of wrong to the slave-owner; having got rid of his slaves, he wants his neighbors to do the same. I firmly believe that a majority will be returned to the next Constitution, so that laws can be passed for the gradual emancipation of Slavery in our State.

The Massachusetts Legislature, by a decided najority, have voted an address to Governor Banks, calling for the removal of Judge Loring; and that legal functionary has been re

There was a riot at Toronto, Canada St. Patrick's Day.

The Ohio House of Representatives has re caled the law of the State refusing the use of he State prisons for the confinement of fagi-

The Democrats of Rhode Island have nomi nated Alexander Duncan for Governor, and Elisha R. Potter for Lieutenant Governor.

The Republicans of the select committee of fifteen, by Mr. Morrill, will now publish their report, as that of the minority has been spread before the public, and that of Mr. Harris is in

They allude to the protracted struggle from which their appointment arose, and declare that the assumption on the part of the majority that the record is complete, like the refusal to anomit the Constitution of Kansas to a full and submit the Constitution of Kansas to a full and fair vote of the people, is a confession that a thorough investigation would prove fatal to an extraordinary document.

The President's messages, the report of the majority, and the conduct of John Calhoun, are treated at length. The pledges of submission on the part of the Nebraska Kansas advocates the President and so down to the "Union".

the President, and so down to the "Union, etc., also claim their attention.

The whole series of alleged frauds is set forth The whole series of alleged frauds is set forth in chronological order. The illegality and irregularity of the Lecompton Constitution from the beginning are set forth by a long array of facts, step by step. Their propositions are as follows:

We claim that this Convention could not

We claim that this Convention could not make a valid Constitution:

1. Because, whatever inherent power the people may possess, Congress refused all legal authority to the Territorial Legislature to call the Convention, though urged by President Pierce.

2. Because the Legislature which created it was itself the creature of fraud and foreign invasion, and that this usurpation was never consummated by the acquiescence of the people.

February 19, 1857, "to provide for taking a census and the election of delegates to a Convention," was never fairly executed. The

plete.

4. Because, through the nefarious apportionment, the threatened exclusion from the polls unless coupled with the payment of a tax to support a Government imposed upon them by high-handed outrage, through lack of all confidence of protection at the polls from violence and fraud, the majority did not and could not participate in the election of delegates, and it was therefore composed of a mere faction entitled to no regard.

5. Because the most noted delegates pledged themselves to submit their work to the ratification or rejection of the people—thereby secu-

tion or rejection of the people—thereby secu-ring their election—and afterward betrayed their trust, and did not so submit the Constitu-

ed members of Congress; and it is sustained by natural probabilities. Mr. Buchanan may be said to be the only Democratic leader and statesman who could secure in the context a preponderance of Northern Democratic votes; and is the only candidate whom the South can be said to be the only Democratic votes; and is the only candidate whom the South can be seen to the question of jurisdiction but sents as to the question of jurisdiction but holds that this is not a case, as it now stands, for its exertion.

KANSAS NEWS

Mail dates from Kansas to the 4th correct the false reports sent east by the Pro Slavery papers. Lane had not taken Fort Scott, and had not been there. Two companies of United States troops Lad reached the scene of difficulty, and it was hoped they would prevent further trouble. A permanent peace is not expected till Clarke, the murderer, a relentless persecutor of the Free State men, shall be lriven out. The Lawrence papers contain the particulars of the accidental death of Mundie. whom Pate had reported murdered by the Free State men. The reported attempt to abduct the Delaware Crossing judges, to prevent their testifying before Governor Denver, was also false, not having had the slightest foundation

United States Marshal Dennis and land officer Bridley have been removed by the President, for lack of zeal in the cause of Border Ruffianism. Governor Denver testified as follows before the legislative committee on the election frauds:

"I asked Calhoun, the next day after the count, how long he would continue to receive returns; he replied, until Congress shall act on

The St. Louis Democrat of the 18th says: "Notwithstanding Gov. Denver's proclamaion against the enrollment of the militia, the work is steadily going on, about two hundred men being engaged in it, in different parts of men being enge All is now quiet at Fort Scott.

"Coleman, the murderer of Dow, has sudenly left the Territory, probably never to The rumored removals of Col. Brindle fro

the land office at Lecompton, and Gen. Whit-field at Kickapoo, lie in the fact that they both voted against the Lecompton Constitution. The long devotion of Whitfield to the interests of Border Ruffianism does not seem sufficient to excuse this unpardonable sin.

"The public feeling against the Lecompton Constitution is everywhere intensifying. If it passes, and the certificates are given to the Pro Slavery men, elected by the Shawnee, Del-aware Crossing, and Kickapoo frauds, civil war

The spring business is opening up very briskly, and preparations are being made for a very heavy immigration.

"A new Free Labor paper called the 'Clarion,' is to be started in Kansas City on the

The Boston Journal has a letter from Sum ner, Kansas, which speaks of Atchison county, ormerly so strongly Pro-Slavery, in the following language:

"Nearly all the slaveholders have removed their chattel property into Missouri. Pat Laugh-lin, Bob Kelly, and some of the other worst ruffians, have left their country, and will not soon return. 'Jim Lane' has settled just above the northern line of the county, (in Doniphan.) And about midway in the county, north and south, the city of Sumner has sprung up, like Jonah's gourd, in the night time. It is called ts voters, and they number about two hundred is a Free State man. I visited it first about the tenth of last June. The 'town' then consisted of between five and six hundred; about one hundred brick buildings, including several fine brick blocks, and a large hotel, erected at a cost of \$15,000; a weekly newspaper; a city government; twelve or fifteen stores; two brick yards; two saw mills; a flouring mill, &c."

tional Convention, so far as heard from, has passed off quietly. In Leavenworth county, a Donglas Democratic ticket was put in the field but was beaten four or five to one by the reguar Free State ticket. In Jefferson county, a bolting" Free State ticket was run, because he regular ticket was too radical to suit som parties; but the latter was elected. In nearly all the other counties there was no opposition to the regular Free State ticket, the Pro-Slavery men refusing to go into election. There being substantially no opposition, the Free State vote was not quite as heavy as on the 4th of January. It is estimated at about nine

The main ground assumed by Gov. Banks for removing Judge Loring is based on a stat-ute of Massachusetts, that a judicial efficer of the Commonwealth shall not hold at the same time the office of United States commissioner

deepatch from Boston says: "A motion to refer the Governor's message removing Judge Loring to a select committee led to an exciting discussion between Mr. Cush-ing, of Newburyport, and Andrews, of Boston; the former denouncing the consummated act as the triumph of monomaniacs and fanatics and the latter defending it as the just act of the Executive, which will be hailed with gladness from one end of the State to the other. No nestion on the reference was taken.

A caucus of the leading Americans of Connecticut at New Haven, on Friday, resolved to adopt William A. Buckingham, the Republican andidate, for Governor, and dropping J. G. Lamb, of Norwich, the Convention's nominee for Comptroller, substituted the name of F. E. Harrison, of New Haven. The Anti-Administration tickets are now alike, save in the nomiees for Secretary of State and Comptroller.

Schuyler Colfax, M. C., wrote to the Indiana Republican State Convention, counselling a postponement of the nominations until the Douglas Democracy shall have had time to come around in good shape. The Convention was so enthusiastic, however, that it could not wait, and therefore consummated a very strong

There has been an election of a Legislature on the Sandwich Islands, and the Anti-Ministry parties seem to have a majority of one or two Ballot stuffing seems to have been introduced among that primitive people, for at Lanai, which has only 150 male population, 204 votes

For the National Era REPUBLICANISM IN INDIANA.

On the 4th instant, we had our Republican

State Convention in Indiana. There seemed

to be a strong Anti-Slavery feeling. The masse are evidently Anti-Slavery, and would go the whole figure, if the men whom they have looked to as leaders were out of the way. Some weeks since, it was sure there was a disposition to lower the Republican platform. It was said in the Marion County Convention to appoint delegates to the State Convention, by the chairman the "Republican State Central Committee," that it. "the Republican platform, was called an Abolition platform," and had done us damage, if not defeated us, in the last elections in this State. So they set themselves to get rid of it in future. The Convention appointed a committee, (through their President,) who reported according to this new idea. They care fully avoided the reaffirmation of the "Philadelphia Platform." This, as is well known, was done to catch the "Know-Nothings," and prepare the way for a union with the "Dougasites." When it was moved to adopt the re port of the committee, a resolution was offered as a substitute for the second resolution of the report, "that this Convention reaffirm the principles of the 'Philadelphia Platform,' " &c H. S. Lane, President of the Philadelphia Con-The proofs that the Constitution is neither

The proofs that the Constitution is neither an, in fear of the Disunionists of the South, when their own chosen champions, Bell and Crittenden, bravely denounce it as dishonorable and mischievous? Surely it must be a strange

that all resolutions. &c., should be sent to the committee without debate." The President lenounced the motion to reafirm the Philadel phie Platform as "throwing a fire-brand into the Convention." This tells the whole story in few words. The Republican party was erganized at Philadelphia in 1856, and the platform there adopted was the bond of union amongst Republicans—"their confession of faith." Now,

Republicans—"their contession of latti. Now, to declare its principles in a State Convention, is to throw a fire-brand among them!

One-half the Republicans of Indiana, we presume, are pure Douglasites, and many others hold their Anti-Slavery views as sub-

servient to the one grand idea of success. This is the one overriding principle of our Republicanism—immediate success.

The Republican party ought to be a great party of Freedom, enlisted for the war, which will not disband at the first victory or defeat. Their aim should be one and constant, and they should openly declare it, that no one will be de-ceived, North or South. The South should know it, and the Northern Democracy should know it, so that all may know what to expect

The candidates of the party must get square-ly on the National platform, notwithstanding the downward slide in the late Convention, or they will lose thousands of honest voters.

There are men who cannot vote for men running away from the faith of the party.

S. W. RITCHEY.

Indianapolis, March 9, 1858.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

By an arrival from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the fourteen slaves who escaped from Key West in a Government vessel, on the night of the 6th of January, had arrived in safety at that place. The American Consul took pos-session of the vessel. The "slaves," of course, cannot be taken.

At New York, Burton's old Chambers street theatre has been opened for a noon prayer meeting. Prayer meetings are held by the printers in one of the largest printing offices in the city every noon, and many of the workmen are so much interested as to forego their dinners in order to attend.

Gov. Banks has filled both vacancies in the Boston Superior Court by the appointment of Charles Allen, of Worcester, (once a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.) Chief Justice in place of Judge Nelson, and Marcus Morton, jr, of Andover, Associate Justice in place of Judge Abbott.

Mrs. Patton, formerly Abby Hutchinson, has joined the "Band Brothers," and the old fashioned quartette party will presently perform again in public.

The Canucks are imitating our politics, dividing on sectional lines North and South, and seriously threatening a dissolution of the Cana-dian Union. Herein they are proving their fitness for a membership of the great American Union when that auspicious day arrives. The quarrel in question arises from the demand of Canada East for equal representation with Canada West, which the latter, being the most populous, will not agree to.

Rev. Mr. Seeley, the newly appointed Chaplain of the American Church in Paris, arrived at that city on the 22d ultimo. He went out in the Fulton, and had a very rough passage.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of Baltimore, has been appointed the editor of the Baltimore Christian Advocate. Dr. Bond is a son of the late editor of the New York Christian Advocate. The Boston Journal states that the late

Thomas W. Ward has bequeathed to Harvard College \$5,000, and to the Boston Atheneum

\$5,000, as funds of which the income is to be

expended in the purchase of books; also, \$1,000 each to "The American Peace Society," and to "The City Missionary Society. The Ledger says some idea of the business done in that city can be had by recurring to the fact, that one of their steamboat agents col lected, the past year, four hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and seven y-three dol-

lars and eighty cents, as freight and charges. The Cincinnati Commercial states that majority of the fruit-growers in that region are deploring the mishap to the peach crop. The last warm spell, succeeded by sharp frosty weather, killed a large portion of the buds. Some of the fruit-raisers express a hope that the orchards have partially escaped.

The investigations by the Wisconsin Legislature, although unfinished as yet, have brought to light a most unparalleled system of bribery and fraud in securing the La Crosse and Milwankie land grant at the hands of the last State Government. We doubt if the palmiest days of the Congressional lobby can show a state of f. cts to equal these. The whole State Government, from the Governor down to the Assembly doorkeeper, bought up, body and soul, and-made the tool of a single corporation! The evidence of this is plain and undeniable and although it bears heavily upon the leading men of the Republican party, the present State Government, also Republican, is doing a good work, as well in vindicating the State credit as in purging the party of these unworthy mem-

The bill authorizing the importation into Louisiana of 2,500 Africans, after passing the House of Representatives of that State, with little or no opposition, has been rejected in the Senate, at the close of a most violent and ex citing debate, by a majority of two. The meas ure is therefore, for the present, essentially

St. Louis March 23 .- The Leavenworth Times has been received. It states that on the 18th instant, two companies of cavalry and two of infantry left that place for Utah. They

A private letter from Col. Johnson save that he has received no communication from the Government since October, but attributes it to

Washington, March 21.—The report of the select committee in the case of O. B. Matteson has been agreed upon, and will probably be made to the House to morrow. The majority are of the opinion that the House has no jurisdiction to punish a member for anything which was known to his constituents at the time of his election. Mr. Cartis dissents on the point of urisdiction, but maintains that this is case, as it now stands, for its exercise. Mr. Matteson appeared before the committee with a written statement, and made an offer to prove all his a legations in his own defence; but this they decline, on the ground that they have no power to send for persons and papers.

New York, March 23 .- The Tribnne has adfanuary 31st from the Utah expedition. The No ember mail, or that portion of it not Scott, ter eighty-eight days passage. Mr. Stowell aken prisoner by the army, had made his escape. It was strongly suspected that there were traitors in the camp. The troops were amusing themselves with theatrical entertainment.

Richmond, March 20 .- Both branches of the Richmend, March 20.—Both branches of the Legislature have passed the bill making an appropriation of \$800,000 to the Covington and Ohio raffroad. The bills making appropriations of \$400,000 to the Orange and Alexandria; \$300,000 to the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire; \$250,000 to the Manassas Gap, and \$250,000 to the Norfolk and Petershaps railroads have all assets. burg railroads, have all passed the House, and no doubt is entertained that they will pass the no doubt is entertained that they will pass the Senate to-day. The Senate have passed the act incorporating the Norfolk and Nazarre Navigation Company. It is generally believed that the Legislature will consult the views of the banks rather than the wishes of the people n regard to the resumption of specie payments. The Legislature will probably adjourn the last

of this month.

The barn of William Sears, at Melbourne Hanover county, was burnt on Friday night, and 28 mules were lost.

New Orleans, March 23 .- Advices fro Texas state that several citizens of Webb county have been seized and imprisoned by the Mexican forces. Their release has been demanded by Capt. Brackett, and meetings of citizens have been held, denouncing this and

Born into spirit life on the 11th of March, 858, ISAAC PEIRCE, of Darron street, near Hudson, Summit county, in the 70th year of his

Ever opposed to tyranny and oppression, and alive to the sufferings of humanity, he early identified himself with the Anti-Slavery cause, and labored with all the zeal and energy of an ardent nature, with tongue and pen, both mor-ally and politically, for the overthrow of Amer-

can Slavery.

A firm believer in the harmonial philosophy, and deeply imbued with the idea of eternal progression, he looked upon death but as a release from the sufferings of earth, and as a passage to a higher life. Tranquilly and peacefully he awaited his release, and those who watched, as his spirit departed, knew full well,

The stamp of Immortality was set upon his brow THE VOICE - To Public Speakers and Sing-ers. - Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough

and Voice Lezenges, contain ingredients act ing specifically on the organs of the voice; they have an extraordinary efficacy in all effections of the Threat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation, Sold by all Druggists.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—The Oxygenated Bitters are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous ill-nesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis's Pain Killer, and consider it an ndispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhea it has been used, and effected cures. For cuts and bruises it has been invaluable.-

New York Examiner. Sold by all medicine dealers.

MARKETS.

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NEW YORK WARRES Flour, State brands - . . \$4.25 (c) 4 30 Flour, State brands, extra - 4.45 (d. 4.60 Flour, Western orn Meal 350 Wheat, white Wheat, red - Corn, white Oats Clover Seed Timothy Seed Coffee, Java -Wool Washed -Wool, Pulled - -Wool, Fleece, fir Iron, Scotch, Pig Lime, Bockland 28.00 (228.50 1.20 @ 0.00 65 @ 00 ame, common

P. K. The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable reparation, Perry Davis's Pain Killer, is constantly and apidly increasing. During the past year, the demand Scarcely a week passes by during which we do no within the circle of our acquaintance, by the Pain Killer .- Prov. Gen. Advertiser.

Perry Davis's Pain Killer .- The Rev. D. Whitaker, wrisionary prevent my noticing particular cases, but your Pain Killer has been used with peculiar success in disfor its use. All but one were saved." Sold by druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers g

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ache, Derangement of the Stomach, and General Debili

above diseases, try the Oxygenated Bitters, and their success is certain. I am, sir, yours' truly,
R. W. EVANS, M. D. and Druggist. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston,

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